APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER
YUAN, ALMARI ROMERO

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

DATE MAILED: 09/23/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/454,348	ALSAFADI ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Almari Yuan	2176

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

· A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _02 July 2003_ .

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL.** 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-23_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-23_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

    If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892).
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _7_ .

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ___ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communications: Amendment and IDS filed on 7/02/03.

2.   The objection to the specification with regard to embedded hyperlink has been withdrawn

as necessitated by amendment.

3.   The rejection of claims 18-23 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite

has been withdrawn as necessitated by amendment.

4.   Claims 1-23 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 6, 15, and 18 are independent claims.

Information Disclosure Statement

5.   The information disclosure statement filed 7/02/03 has been considered by the Examiner.

Drawings

6.   The drawings filed on 12/03/99 are objected to as indicated in the attached PTO-948

form. Formal corrected drawings can be filed at allowance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8.   **Claims 1-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over**

Humpleman (International Publication No. WO99/57837 – published 11/1999) in view of

Cheng et al. (USPN 6,519,597 B1 – filed 06/1999).

Regarding independent claim 1, Humpleman discloses:

A method of operating an intelligent digital device (IDD) receiving an eXtensible Markup

Language (XML) document containing data and respective Document Type Definition (DTD)

describing the data content (Humpleman on page 6, lines 1-8, page 29, lines 26-32, and page 30,

lines 6-14: teaches a Home intelligent network of devices for exchanging XML commands or

responses comprising DTD), comprising:

verifying that a received DTD (Humpleman on page 30, lines 6-14: teaches DTD is used

for validity check specific to XML interface of the device); and

operating on said data based on said content (Humpleman on page 17, lines 11-21 and

page19, lines 17-29: teaches device-device control using command languages in XML and on

page 29, lines 26-32: teaches using XML command messages).

However, Humpleman does not explicitly disclose "predetermined criteria" and "if said

criteria is satisfied".

Cheng et al. (Cheng) on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col.

17, lines 29-45: teaches managing XML documents between extranets (between businesses) and

determining if a XML document has DTD to be mapped to a table of DTDs and if DTD is not

known the DTD is stored in the table.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if

the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the

exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly

understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 2, Cheng discloses:

wherein the IDD maintains a list of trusted DTDs and wherein the predetermined criteria

is equality between the name of the received DTD and the name of a trusted DTD Cheng et al.

(Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45:

teaches XML document has a DTD to be mapped to a table of DTDs).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if

the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the

exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly

understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 3, Cheng discloses:

wherein the predetermined criteria comprises the inclusion of the name of a program

residing on the IDD (Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col.

17, lines 29-45: teaches XML extender provides functions for storage, search, and retrieval of

XML documents).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if

the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the

exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly

understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claims 4 and 9, Humpleman discloses:

wherein the program comprises an XML-enabled program (Humpleman on page 30, lines

16-19: teaches program code for parsing and validating XML messages).

Regarding dependent claim 5, Humpleman discloses:

wherein the program comprises an XML parser (Humpleman on page 30, lines 16-19:

teaches XML parser).

Regarding independent claim 6, Humpleman discloses:

A method of operating a system including a digital network interconnected intelligent digital

devices (IDDs) generating and receiving eXtensible Markup Language (XML) documents

containing data and respective Document Type Definitions (DTDs) describing the data content

(Humpleman on page 6, lines 1-8, page 29, lines 26-32, and page 30, lines 6-14: teaches a Home

intelligent network of devices for exchanging XML commands or responses comprising DTD),

comprising:

transmitting a generated XML document from a first IDD to a second IDD (Humpleman

on page 6, lines 1-8, page 29, lines 26-32, and page 30, lines 6-14: teaches exchanging XML

commands or responses between devices in a home intelligent network); and

the respective DTD for the generated XML document, operating on said data contained in

the XML document at the second IDD based on said content (Humpleman on page 17, lines 11-

21, page19, lines 17-29, and page 30, lines 6-14: teaches device-device control using command

languages in XML and DTD is used for validity check to the XML interface of the device).

However, Humpleman does not explicitly disclose "satisfies a predetermined criteria".

Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches managing XML documents between extranets (between businesses) and determining if a XML document has DTD to be mapped to a table of DTDs and if DTD is not known the DTD is stored in the table.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 7, Cheng discloses:

wherein the second IDD maintains a list of trusted DTDs and wherein the predetermined criteria is equality between the name of the respective DTD and the name of a trusted DTD (Humpleman on page 30, lines 6-14: teaches home network of devices (second IDD)) and (Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches managing XML documents between extranets (between businesses) and determining if a XML document has DTD to be mapped to a table of DTDs and if DTD is not known the DTD is stored in the table).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the

exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly

understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 8, Cheng discloses:

wherein the predetermined criteria comprises the inclusion of the name of a program

residing on the second IDD (Humpleman on page 30, lines 6-14: teaches devices A and B

(second device)) and (Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col.

17, lines 29-45: teaches XML extender provides functions for storage, search, and retrieval of

XML documents).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if

the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the

exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly

understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 10, Humpleman discloses:

wherein the program comprises an XML processor (Humpleman on page 30, lines 16-19:

teaches program for validating XML messages).

Regarding dependent claim 11, Humpleman discloses:

wherein: the transmitting step comprises transmitting the generated XML document from

the first IDD to the second IDD and a third IDD (Humpleman on page 4, lines 4-9, page 30, lines

6-19 and page 31, lines 31-32: teaches exchanging XML messages or commands from among a

network of devices);

the operating step comprises operating on the data contained in the XML document at the

second IDD, and the method further comprises the step of operating on the data contained in the

XML document at the third IDD (Humpleman on page 17, lines 11-21, page19, lines 17-29, and

page 30, lines 6-14: teaches device-device control using command languages in XML and DTD

is used for validity check to the XML interface of the device).

Cheng discloses "predetermined criteria" on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13,

lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches managing XML documents between extranets

(between businesses) and determining if a XML document has DTD to be mapped to a table of

DTDs and if DTD is not known the DTD is stored in the table.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if

the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the

exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly

understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 12, Cheng discloses:

wherein: the second IDD maintains a first list of trusted DTDs; the third IDD maintains a

second list of trusted DTDs; the first predetermined criteria is equality between the name of the

respective DTD and the name of a trusted DTD on the first list; and the second predetermined

criteria is equality between the name of the respective DTD and the name of a trusted DTD on

the second list (Humpleman on page 30, lines 6-14: teaches home network of devices (second

IDD)) and (Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines

29-45: teaches managing XML documents between extranets (between businesses) (IDDs) and

determining if a XML document has DTD to be mapped to a table of DTDs and if DTD is not

known the DTD is stored in the table).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if

the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the

exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly

understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 13, Humpleman discloses:

wherein the XML document and the respective DTD are transmitted to the second and

third IDDs (Humpleman on page 6, lines 1-8, page 29, lines 26-32, page 30, lines 6-14, and page

31, lines 31-32: teaches exchanging XML commands or responses between devices (second and

third devices) in a home intelligent network).

Regarding dependent claim 14, Cheng discloses:

wherein the respective DTD is stored on at least one of the second and third IDDs.

(Humpleman on page 30, lines 6-14 and page 31, lines 31-32: teaches home network of devices

(second device and third device)) and (Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13,

lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches managing XML documents between extranets

(between businesses) and determining if a XML document has DTD to be mapped to a table of

stored DTDs and if DTD is not known the DTD is stored in the table.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if

the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the

exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly

understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding independent claim 15, Humpleman discloses:

A method of operating a system including a digital network interconnected intelligent digital

devices (IDDs) generating and receiving eXtensible Markup Language (XML) documents

containing data and respective Document Type Definitions (DTDs) describing the data content

(Humpleman on page 6, lines 1-8, page 29, lines 26-32, and page 30, lines 6-14: teaches a Home

intelligent network of devices for exchanging XML commands or responses comprising DTD),

comprising:

(a) generating an XML document containing related data and a reference to a respective

DTD at a first IDD responsive to a command from a second IDD; (b) transmitting the XML

document from the first to the second IDD (Humpleman on page 17, lines 11-21, page19, lines

17-29, and page 30, lines 6-14: teaches device-device control using command languages in XML

and DTD is used for validity check to the XML interface of the device);

(c) parsing the data in the XML document in accordance with the format described in the

respective DTD to thereby generate parsed data from the related data; and (d) operating on the

parsed data (Humpleman on page 30, lines 6-27: teaches parsing XML messages such as XML

interface and commands for the controlling of devices).

However, Humpleman does not explicitly disclose "satisfies predetermined criteria".

Cheng discloses "satisfies a predetermined criteria" on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-

61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches managing XML documents between

extranets (between businesses) and determining if a XML document has DTD to be mapped to a

table of DTDs and if DTD is not known the DTD is stored in the table.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if

the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the

exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly

understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 16, Cheng discloses:

wherein: the second IDD stores a list of trusted DTDs associated with respective XML

processors; the predetermined criteria is coincidence between the respective DTD and a trusted

DTD on the list; and the parsing and the operating steps are performed using the one of the XML

processors corresponding to the respective DTD (Humpleman on page 30, lines 6-27: teaches

devices A and B (second device); XML parser (processor) for parsing and validating XML

messages such as commands and interface based on DTD for the controlling of device) and

(Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45:

teaches managing XML documents between extranets (between businesses) and determining if a

XML document has DTD to be mapped to a table of stored DTDs and if DTD is not known the

DTD is stored in the table).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if

the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the

exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly

understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 17, Cheng discloses:

wherein: the second IDD stores a plurality of DTDs and associated XML processors; the

XML document references the respective DTD; and the parsing and the operating steps are

performed using the one of the XML processors corresponding to the respective DTD

(Humpleman on page 30, lines 6-27: teaches XML parser (processor) parsing and validating

XML messages such as commands and interface based on DTD for the controlling of devices

(second device)) and (Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col.

17, lines 29-45: teaches a table of for storing DTDs).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if

the DTD of a XML document in a table of DTDs, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the

exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly

understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding independent claim 18, Humpleman discloses:

A system comprising: a plurality of intelligent digital devices (IDDs) interconnected to one

another, each of the IDDs being capable of one of generating and receiving an eXtensible

Markup Language (XML) document containing data and referencing, a document type definition

(DTD) (Humpleman on page 6, lines 1-8, page 29, lines 26-32, and page 30, lines 6-14: teaches a

Home intelligent network of devices for exchanging XML commands or messages and validating

XML messages based on DTD); wherein:

a first IDD generates the XML document responsive to a command received over the an

in-house digital network (IHDN) (Humpleman on page 6, lines 1-8, page 29, lines 26-32, and

page 30, lines 6-14: teaches exchanging XML commands or messages between a network of

devices for the controlling of home devices).

Humpleman discloses "second IDD and third IDD processes the XML document" on

page 6, lines 1-8, page 29, lines 26-32, page 30, lines 6-24, and page 31, lines 31-32, exchanging

XML commands or responses between devices such as second and third devices and discloses

parsing and validating XML messages such as commands and interface based on DTD.

However, Humpleman does not explicitly disclose "stored XML processors associated

with named DTDs" and "processes the XML document using one of the XML processors when

the respective DTD corresponds to one of the named DTDs"

Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-

45: teaches managing XML documents between extranets (between businesses); XML extender

for searching the table of stored DTDs; XML parser parses the XML document to determine if

the DTD is inserted in the table of DTDs and if DTD is not known the DTD is stored in the

table).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if

the DTD of a XML document is inserted in the table of DTDs by using the XML extender and

XML parser, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the exchanging of XML documents between

devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly understand document structures and allow

user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 19, Cheng discloses:

wherein at least one of the N named DTDs and at least one of the M named DTDs are

identical to the respective DTD, and wherein the one of the N XML processors corresponding to

the respective DTD is different than the one of the M XML processors corresponding to the

respective DTD (Humpleman on page 30, lines 6-27: teaches network of devices for exchanging

XML messages such as commands and interface to be parsed and validated based on DTD) and

(Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45:

teaches XML documents between extranets (between businesses); using a XML extender and

XML parser (processor) to determine if a XML document has DTD inserted to a table of stored

DTDs and if DTD is not known the DTD is stored in the table).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if

the DTD of a XML document is inserted in the table of DTDs by using the XML extender and

XML parser, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the exchanging of XML documents between

devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly understand document structures and allow

user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 20, Cheng discloses:

wherein the second IDD stores the N named DTDs, and wherein the third IDD stores the

M named DTDs (Humpleman on page 30, lines 6-14 and page 31, lines 31-32: teaches home

network of devices (second device and third device)) and (Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines

44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches a table of stored DTDs and if a DTD

is not known the DTD is stored in the table).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if the DTD of a XML document is inserted in the table of DTDs by using the XML extender and XML parser, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 21, Cheng discloses:

wherein the second and third IDDs store lists of trusted DTDs including the associated N and M named DTDs, and wherein the first IDD generates the XML document and the respective DTD responsive to the command received over the IHDN (Humpleman on page 30, lines 6-14 and page 31, lines 31-32: teaches exchanging of XML messages such as commands between a home network of devices (second device and third device)) and (Cheng on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches XML documents between extranets (between businesses) and determining if a XML document has DTD inserted to a table of stored DTDs and if DTD is not known the DTD is stored in the table).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cheng into Humpleman to provide a way to determine if the DTD of a XML document is inserted in the table of DTDs by using the XML extender and XML parser, as taught by Cheng, incorporated into the exchanging of XML documents between devices, as taught by Humpleman, in order to clearly understand document structures and allow user to store, search, and retrieve XML documents.

Regarding dependent claim 22, Humpleman discloses:

wherein said IDDs are interconnected to one another by an in home digital network

(IHDN) (Humpleman on page 4, lines 4-9, page 6, lines 1-8, and page 30, lines 6-14: teaches

home network).

Regarding dependent claim 23, Humpleman discloses:.

wherein said IDDs are interconnected to one another via the Internet (Humpleman on

page 4, lines 4-9, page 6, lines 1-8, and page 30, lines 6-14: teaches home devices interconnected

to one another via network).

Response to Arguments

9.   Applicant's arguments filed 7/02/03 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

Regarding Applicant's remarks on pages 9 and 10:

Cheng does disclose "satisfies a predetermined criteria", on col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13,

lines 37-58 and col. 17, lines 29-45: teaches when XML parses the XML document, it finds

whether the XML document possesses a DTD; determines whether or not the DTD is stored in

the XML_DTD_REF table to be retrieved and assigned to the XML object.

Humpleman does disclose "operating on said data based on said content", page 17, lines

11-21 and page19, lines 17-29: teaches device-device control using command languages in XML

and on page 29, lines 26-32: teaches using XML command messages, in other words, a device

can receive and XML document with command messages (XML containing data) to control

another device; and page 20, lines 24-30: teaches the document INTERFACE-A.XML describes

the objects and methods (data content) supported by the Service A according to the document

type definition INTERFACE.DTD of Service A .

Regarding Applicant's remarks on page 11:

Humpleman discloses "second IDD and third IDD processes the XML document" (steps

4 and 5 of claim 18) on page 6, lines 1-8, page 29, lines 26-32, page 30, lines 6-24, and page 31,

lines 31-32, exchanging XML commands or responses between devices such as second and third

devices and discloses parsing and validating XML messages such as commands and interface

based on DTD.

Cheng discloses "stored XML processors associated with named DTDs" (steps 2 and 3 of

claim 18), on col. 2, lines 1-7, col. 9, lines 44-61, col. 13, lines 37-58, and col. 17, lines 29-45:

teaches storing XML documents into a database; an XML parser parses the XML document; then

a XML extender determines whether or not the DTD associated with the XML document is

inserted in the table of DTDs, in other words, stored XML documents (XML processors) can be

associated with a stored DTD with a DTDid (named).

Conclusion

10.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing

date of this final action. ·

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Almari Yuan whose telephone number is (703) 305-5945. The

examiner can normally be reached on Mondays - Fridays (8:30am - 5:00pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on (703) 305-9792. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

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September 17, 2003

SANJIV SHAH
PRIMARY EXAMINER